

The BROAD AX

HEW TO THE LINE; LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

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CHICAGO, OCTOBER 21, 1916

No. 5

The Picture of Governor Edward F. Dunne Was Loudly Applauded Every Time It Was Thrown on the Screen at Odd Fellows Hall Last Saturday Evening Which Was Filled to the Brim with Colored Men and Women

WILLIAM H. CLARK, ONE OF THE CLERKS OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT AT THE SOUTH CLARK STREET STATION, DELIVERED AN ELOQUENT AND LOGICAL TALK IN BEHALF OF GOVERNOR DUNNE WHICH WAS WELL RECEIVED.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. WOODROW WILSON INVADDED CHICAGO, THURSDAY NOON, AND FROM THAT TIME UNTIL THEIR DEPARTURE FOR SHADLOW LAWN, NEW JERSEY, LATE THAT EVENING, MANY HONORS WERE SHOWERED UPON THEM BY THE LEADING CITIZENS OF CHICAGO, BOTH DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS.

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE, INCLUDING MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF ALL RACES AND NATIONALITIES, GREETED OR SALUTED PRESIDENT AND MRS. WILSON, WHO WAS WREATHED IN SMILES ALL THE TIME AS THEY WENDED THEIR WAY THROUGH THE STREETS AND BOULEVARDS OF THIS CITY.

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THIS NATION AND HIS CHARMING NEW BRIDE VISITED THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE WESTERN BRANCH OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN THE KARPEN BUILDING, MUCH TO THE DELIGHT OF THE BIG CHIEFS OF HIS PARTY.

UNITED STATES SENATOR THOMAS J. WALSH, WESTERN DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN MANAGER, PREDICTS HIS RE-ELECTION WITH BOTH HANDS DOWN AND SENATOR WALSH CONTENTS THAT THERE IS NOTHING TO IT BUT THE SHOUTING AFTER HIS RE-ELECTION.

THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT CHIEF JUSTICE HARRY OLSON OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT, AFTER ALL THE MUCK AND MESS WHICH STATE'S ATTORNEY MACLAY HOYNE HAS PARADED BEFORE HIM THE PAST WEEK IN RELATION TO THE FAILURE OF CERTAIN POLICE OFFICERS TO DO THEIR SWORN DUTY, WILL NOT ISSUE A WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF CHIEF CHARLES C. HEALEY.

Last Saturday evening a meeting and moving picture show was staged at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 3335 South State street in the interest of Governor Edward F. Dunne. To say the least, it was a good meeting from start to finish. The various moving pictures were exceptionally good and interesting. They represented scenes and views in connection with the Lincoln Jubilee or celebration which was held at the Coliseum, the latter part of August and the first part of September, 1915, and the part played by Governor Dunne in that direction. The picture illustrating the Elks' parade and many of the exhibits in the Coliseum at that time was positive proof that the Afro-American continues to steadily advance or progress in many different directions at the same time.

The picture showing Governor Dunne in the act of laying the cornerstone of the new Eighth Regiment armory and the Regiment passing in review brought down the house which was filled to the brim by the better or the respectable class of Colored men and women who also loudly applauded every time his picture was flashed upon the screen.

John W. Hardy performed his part well in connection with the moving picture show and the meeting as it drew to a close William H. Clark, who is one of the best and most efficient clerks of the Municipal Court at the South Clark street station, delivered a very logical and eloquent talk in behalf of Governor Dunne.

The Colored voters Dunne Club of which we have not the honor of being one of its members has gotten out a little pamphlet which sets forth some of the reasons why the Colored voters can afford to assist Governor Dunne with their votes at every stage of the game, it states in one part that "no Colored person ever asked for a change of venue from his court when he was one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County, that at the Public Library can be found.

(If you wish to verify the next coming paragraph) find on file the Chicago Tribune of February 15, 1903, in which is an account of a gathering of very

prominent men from different sections of the country whose object was to discuss the "Race question." Among them sat Judge Edward F. Dunne. Now read his exact statement made at the time before the body assembled.

"I believe in the Negro. I do not believe that he has progressed backward, as the paradox has been put. He has been held back by race prejudice which has placed every possible obstacle in his way. That he has survived these hindrances and advanced as far as he has is proof that his case is far from hopeless, as some affect to see it. You cannot argue the Colored question on reason. It is bound about by too much prejudice. But give the Colored man the encouragement and assistance to advance and I believe he is certain to command that respect which must be the aggressive factor in allaying the race prejudice that grips the South.

"That same aversion is with us here in the North. The Colored man is by no means given the opportunity which he merits. Is there any demand for young Colored women of education who seek even the position of typewriter? Is there any tendency to give employment to young Colored men of ability as bookkeepers or responsible posts which might pave the way to future advancement? No, we are beset by the same prejudice. 'Why, if our children come home from school and say that a Colored pupil has been given the adjoining desk there is usually a request to the teacher to effect a change.' It is the same story here as in the South except that the great problem of blacks there emphasizes conditions.

"The Negro will solve his own salvation as we aid him. We should spend of our prosperity and plenty to give them every possible facility for education and mental and moral advancement. He needs a moral support to develop his moral character—a development which is as essential, even more so, as that he should learn to read and write and cipher.

"We need to extend a plenty of charity to the black man. If this is

done he will work out his own problem. When he has advanced until he claims our support and assistance through sheer ability and energy then we will no longer have a race problem here so far as the black man is concerned.

"Statements of public men who affect to see bloodshed and race wars in the future are, to my mind, absurd. Such talk does not aid to solve this pressing question. It retards and hinders and is stirring up further obstacles in the South. Passion, force and haste will never make for a settlement of this question. Above everything, keep politics out of it.

"You will please bear in mind that these were the sentiments of our Governor in 1903 and that he at that time was not running for office, but was giving expression to the natural, manly sentiments which were then, and still are, part of him. Along during that same period, a young Colored woman, Mrs. Hudgins by name, was in her own home with her nine-months-old baby in her arms, attending to her household duties, when a White peddler attempted to assault her. In her first frenzy of protecting her honor, she snatched a knife from a table and stabbed him, as a result of which he died. The coroner's jury held her to the Grand Jury, the Grand Jury bound her over to the Criminal Court, and she went to trial before Judge Dunne, and the jury found her guilty and she received a sentence carrying to fourteen years in Joliet.

"During all her trouble she still carried her little baby with her. Thanks to Judge Dunne, in about two months she was a free woman, back home with her husband. This was another act of justice done with no thought of a 1916 campaign, nor a bid for votes, but the honest act of a real man."

President and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, very happily invaded Chicago Thursday, and from noon on that day until late that evening they hit the high places at a rapid clip. Their arrival at the La Salle street station drew thousands of people to that spot or place and from the time that they landed until their departure, many honors were showered upon them by the citizens of Chicago, both Democrats and Republicans and it is estimated that more than one hundred thousand people including men, women and children of all races and nationalities greeted them and extended a hearty or royal welcome as they wended their way through the streets and boulevards of this city.

The President and Mrs. Wilson, who were both wreathed in smiles all the time were conveyed to the Blackstone hotel and in the afternoon they were the highly honored and the distinguished guests of the Chicago Press Club in the City Hall Square Building and while getting on the outside of his plain and simple repast he made a great hit with the newspaper men and their invited guests, his talk was right to the point. Later on in the afternoon, he addressed a great nonpartisan women's meeting at the Auditorium and his remarks seemed to take well with the ladies. After winding up at that meeting, the President and his charming new bride visited the headquarters of the western branch of the Democratic National Committee in the Karpen Building, which was very pleasing to the big chiefs of his party. An informal reception was held in their honor and in a very short time several thousand people greeted them. E. Franklin Morrow and A. E. Manning of Indianapolis, Ind., and several other



HON. JOSEPH F. HAAS.

Popular German-American citizen and Republican candidate for Recorder of Deeds of Cook county, to be voted for Tuesday, November 7th.

Mr. Haas was born in Chicago, November 13, 1857 and was educated in the public schools of this city. He was employed by Jameson & Morse Printing Co. in 1873-74. He entered the employ of J. S. Barnes & Co. (Hatters and Furriers) as errand boy and became a partner in 1890. He continued in business until elected Clerk of the Sanitary District of Chicago in 1898. He resigned on June 11, 1900, on account of the illness of his partner.

Mr. Haas was elected State Senator from the 25th Senatorial District in 1902-1906. As State Senator he introduced and was instrumental in passing many important measures. He was Chairman of the Chicago Charter Committee of the 44th General Assembly.

Among the important bills which he introduced, which are now laws, were the bills creating the Municipal Courts of Chicago, which abolished the old Police Justice System; the bill creating Forest Preserve which is making possible the conservation of woodlands in the County for Public Park purposes; a bill for consolidation of Public Park Systems, and several other bills giving to the park boards power to maintain and govern the Parks and Boulevards under their control; a bill fixing the date limit on the time which persons could sue a municipality for personal injuries, a law which has saved Chi-

Colored men passed by and grabbed the President and Mrs. Wilson by the hand.

United States Senator Thomas J. Walsh, Western Democratic campaign manager and Hon. Charles Boeschenstein were both all smiles and attention during the visit of the President and Mrs. Wilson at the headquarters and Senator Walsh does not hesitate

cago and other cities hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Mr. Haas also voted for amendments to the Torrens System which has broadened its scope.

Mr. Haas was elected County Clerk in 1906 and conducted the business of that office in an efficient manner.

The Recorder is the official custodian of all the records affecting the title of every piece of property in this county. He conducts big business, requiring the attention of a man of considerable business experience. For 30 years Chicagoans have known me as a business man. If elected Recorder I promise to give that office the benefit of my years of experience.

A great deal of my time and attention will be devoted to the Torrens office, of which the Recorder is the official head. The Torrens system is inexpensive and once the property is put under it, a transfer can be had in a very short time and for the small consideration of \$3. It is an admirable system for poor and rich alike but more particularly for the small property owner who wants relief from the expensive system of abstracts of title.

If I am elected Recorder I promise to have the Torrens system organized along the most scientific business lines; I propose further to hire the best legal

talent obtainable for the highly specialized work required in that office. I shall not attempt to use that most important branch of public service for political purposes or for my personal aggrandizement.

If the growth of the Torrens system has not been as great as its merits justify, it is due entirely to the fact that people do not have confidence in the political appointments which heretofore have been made in this office. Only men of skill and experience in examining title should be employed in the Torrens office. With the experts which I shall employ, with my personal application of business methods, I shall make the Torrens system more popular in this country than it has been heretofore. I propose to make that the distinguishing feature of my administration.

Mr. Haas is a member of many national, social and other organizations. Chief among them are Maplewood Council No. 1024, Royal Arcanum; Enterprise Council No. 50, Royal League, Kilwinning Lodge No. 311, A. F. & A. M.; Oriental Consistory; Medinah Temple; Wicker Park Mannerchor; Verein Deutsche Presse; Sliemner Athletic Club; Brentana Neighborhood Association; Aurora Turn Verein; Chicago Sharpshooters Association.—Adv.

right out in open meeting, in predicting the re-election of the present chief executive of this Nation with both hands down and Senator Walsh is loud in contending that "there is nothing to it but the shouting after his re-election."

Thursday evening, President Wilson delivered his last address in Chicago for the present, at the stockyards pa-

vilion. It was the third annual meeting of the new Citizens' Allegiance celebration at the pavilion and about fifteen thousand people managed to jam themselves into it and more than ten thousand men and women with children in their arms were unable to crowd into it. All in all, the President and Mrs. Wilson had a grand and strenuous time in Chicago.